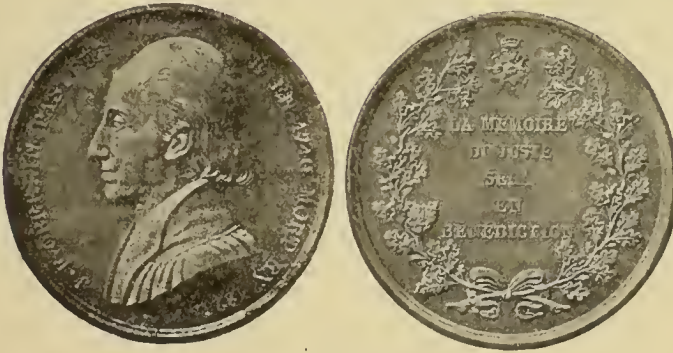


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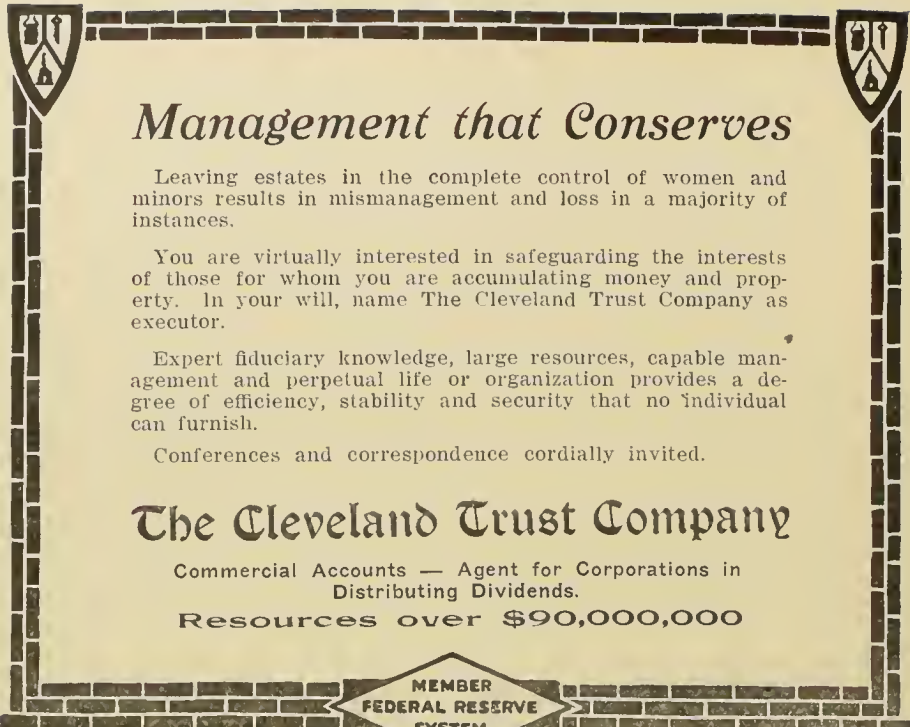
NO. 5

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine



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FEBRUARY
1920



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Applications for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences in September, 1920, are now being received. All the places available for women have already been promised; ninety places are still available for men. Correspondence with reference to admission and requests for catalogues and books of views should be addressed to the Secretary of the College.

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The Oberlin Alumni Magazine

Volume XVI, No. 5

February, 1920

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The vote of Oberlin faculty and students in favor of ratification of the German treaty and league of nations covenant, preferably without amendments or reservations, may be taken as the answer of the college to the slander perpetrated against the institution by an ultra-pacifist publication just before the United States entered the war. Oberlin did not believe in evasion of national duty then. It does not believe in it now.

Colleges Favor Nations' League

Not often enough do American colleges and universities raise their voices in unison in the affairs of the nation. Here is a great reservoir of intelligent, patriotic, forward-looking sentiment. The manner in which faculty and undergraduates responded to the country's call for service in the war indicated the high percentage of militant Americanism to be found in collegiate and university circles. Every war has shown the colleges ready to fight for principle. They have not made point enough of participating in national governmental affairs in peace times.

January's vote on ratification showed Oberlin sentiment toward the league of nations to be in harmony with the practically unanimous opinion of college and university throughout the country. This came about not as a result of propagandizing or of any effort to have the institutions present a united front. It was a result of the serious thinking of thousands of men and women to whom the honor of their country in such a crisis is above thought of political expediency.

Ratification of the treaty and league covenant is likely to be accomplished before this number of the Alumni Magazine reaches its readers. The vote of the colleges was taken at a moment when the leaders of opposing factions in the United States senate were making efforts to iron out their differences and hasten final action on the great instrument of peace. At such a time the influence of this nation-wide collegiate referendum was certain to have its greatest effect. No senator could be indifferent to an expression of intelligent public opinion at once so widespread and so nearly unanimous.

The eastern university editors who inaugurated the league of nations referendum performed a service for the colleges and, one may hope, for the nation as well. The idea may be worth trying again sometime when a new issue of major importance is up for discussion. It offers a means for the colleges to make themselves a factor in national affairs.

Note and Comment

The faculty has recently begun a careful consideration of future needs of the college. Among the needs that cry out for relief in the very near future and one that is most obvious is that of rooming houses for men. With the Men's Building the only dormitory, giving comfortable accommodation to a few, the wants of those not housed there is by comparison the more apparent. Neither a scholarly faculty, nor personal freedom, nor successful athletic records will make Oberlin particularly attractive to the kind of men she wants if they can find no appropriate places in which to live. It would seem that this housing problem will appeal to the alumni, and especially to those whose sons are of college age, as a vital one, and more in need of a sane and speedy solution than any of the others that must also arise. If the solution does not come when and whence it should, there is always the danger of an answer to the question less wholesome and less in keeping not only with the "traditions" and "spirit," upon both of which we perhaps do lean rather too heavily at times, but with the broad and honest aims of the institution.

Competent critics declare that the Oberlin calendar issued for the current year is probably the handsomest the college has yet produced. The art work is of unusually fine quality. The cut of the proposed new building for the School of Theology is a vision whose materialization should not be long delayed.

Professor T. N. Carver who contributes the article on the labor problem came to Oberlin as head of the department of economics in 1894 and remained until 1900. From 1902 to 1913 he was associate professor of political economy at Harvard. During the next two years he was successively director

of the rural re-organization service, department of agriculture at Washington, and adviser in agricultural economics in the same department. He served the government in a similar capacity after America entered the war. He is acknowledged one of the country's leading economists. In 1905 Oberlin conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

The article by Cleveland R. Cross, '03, discussing the re-organization of the general alumni association is one of several planned for presentation in the magazine. One of the articles will discuss the relationship between the new association and the Alumni Magazine itself. Mr. Cross is chairman of the sub-committee which drafted the constitution and has been working all the year upon plans for the new organization. The alumni owe Mr. Cross and his colleagues on the committee a debt of gratitude for what they have already accomplished and bid fair to accomplish further.

It argues well for the vigor of the athletic spirit at Oberlin that all the regular basketball seats in Warner gymnasium had been sold and eighty applications for additional tickets refused by the time the college reconvened after the holidays. Standing room tickets were offered in limited numbers to those who could not get seats. This indicates that the undergraduate body is backing the varsity teams in a manner that spells success. The Review declares that for football success next fall "Coach Metcalf must be retained. The college must see to this and the student body must voice its opinion in the matter in emphatic terms." The alumni have no vote in the choice of a coach. But they second the suggestion concerning Coach Metcalf.

A Constructive Labor Program

By Professor T. N. Carver

1. There has been a tendency in recent years, especially in so-called "reform circles," to disparage liberty, at least in comparison with prosperity. It seems to have been too frequently assumed that there was some sort of an irreconcilable conflict between the idea of liberty and the idea of prosperity, or that liberty means to many merely the liberty to starve. If it is true that in modern industrial society there is no such thing as having both liberty and prosperity at the same time, we shall be forced to make a choice between them. They who prefer prosperity to liberty will be inclined to speak disparagingly of liberty and will be willing to accept a social order which guarantees them prosperity, even though it deprives them of liberty. Others, with a different spirit, will speak in praise of liberty and be willing to accept a social order which assures them of liberty even though they have to sacrifice prosperity. The constructive labor program which I present involves no such choice as this. It is a program which will combine all the liberty which we now enjoy with the prosperity for everybody which is now enjoyed by the well-to-do classes.

There have been so many centuries in which the laborer, particularly the unskilled laborer, has been at a disadvantage under the system of liberty that many of us have come to think that he must necessarily always be at a disadvantage in a free society. That is to say, under the system of voluntary agreement among free citizens, sometimes called the system of free contract or free bargaining, he has been so uniformly at a disadvantage as to lead us to think that he must always be at a disadvantage under this system, therefore his only chance of prosperity is to do away with the system of liberty and substitute something else.

But there is really nothing in the nature of labor which necessarily makes it sell at a low price, and there is nothing inherent in the nature of capital which

gives the capitalist any advantage at all over the laborer in the process of free bargaining on the open market. They who have anything to sell, whether it be labor or something else, can prosper under the system of voluntary agreement provided it is not over supplied. They who have something of this kind to sell will have both prosperity and



PROF. T. N. CARVER

liberty; but they who have something to sell which is not generally wanted or which is over supplied will have a hard time selling it. They may have liberty, but not prosperity. They may, therefore, be forgiven for the time being at least, if they feel that liberty is of no great advantage to them. The other class which prospers under liberty should not be too critical of the class which holds liberty in low esteem under the circumstances. If we can so bal-

ance the market as to make it possible for all classes to prosper equally by the method of voluntary agreement, we shall have created conditions under which all will probably place an equal value upon liberty.

In order to create such conditions as will enable all classes of laborers to prosper under the system of voluntary agreement or free bargaining, we must create conditions under which every laborer, whatever his class or occupation, can very easily and quickly find employment at high wages. This cannot be done for any occupation until men are scarce and hard to find in that occupation. When employers have to hunt for men instead of men having to hunt for employers, we shall be in a fair way toward such condition. Then no laborer will need to be unemployed, nor will he need to accept low wages in order to avoid unemployment. As a free bargainer on the open market, he will then be able to prosper. In short, he will have both liberty and prosperity.

II. Nearly every bad economic condition grows out of a bad balance, or lack of balance, among the economic factors. Every good economic condition is the result of a proper balance among the economic factors. This rather bald statement of principle can be supported by a multitude of illustrations. For example, in the winter of 1918 the cranberry growers on Cape Cod found it difficult to get good prices for cranberries. When other prices were rising, the price of cranberries tended to fall. The reason was that both sugar and cranberries are necessary to make a palatable dish, and sugar was scarce and hard to find. Things were thrown out of balance by the scarcity of sugar, or in other words, this scarcity of sugar made a superfluity of cranberries, not that more cranberries were grown than commonly, but because fewer could be used than commonly. This was not due to any growing dislike of cranberry sauce, but it was due to the scarcity of the other necessary ingredient, namely, sugar. This is one among a multitude of illus-

trations of the necessity of balance and of the evil results of a lack of balance. Those cranberry growers who depended for their living on the sale of cranberries were impoverished by this lack of balance. They who had sugar to sell were prosperous.

This condition was not sufficient to condemn the method of free bargaining on the open market or to justify a general campaign against the principle of liberty, and yet under this principle of liberty, prosperity was unequally distributed as between the sugar producers and the cranberry growers. In other words, the remedy is to be found in restoring the balance between sugar and cranberries. Then both the sugar producers and the cranberry growers may prosper and still be free. To abolish the system of voluntary agreement and substitute some mechanical method of equalizing prosperity would not cure the evil at its source. The lack of balance was a physical fact. It would have existed under communism, socialism, or bolshevism as truly as under freedom. It did not depend upon the institutional shortage of sugar and this produced a measurable superabundance of cranberries in the time and place.

Not only must there be a balance of the factors of production in any given industry; there must be a balance of the factors of production in the whole nation. This involves, among other things, the idea of a balanced population. An unbalanced population would be a population in which there were too many people of one kind to work effectively with the existing number of people of another kind. If, for example, there should be more hod carriers than were necessary to wait upon the masons, we should have a clear case of a lack of balance.

Indulging in generalities would not throw any light on the situation where there were more hod carriers than necessary to wait upon the masons. It would not add anything to our knowledge of the subject to remark that there could never be such a thing as an over supply of labor, since labor produces everything. The very patent fact would be that there

was an over supply of hod carriers and that hod carriers alone cannot produce anything. The different kinds of labor needed in the building trades have to be balanced up, otherwise there will be too much of one kind of labor and there will be unemployment and low wages for it. In the case of hod carriers and brick masons, the obvious remedy would be to balance them up by increasing the number of brick masons and decreasing the number of hod carriers.

It is my firm belief that if we go about it in the right way, we can so balance up our population in a single generation as to make prosperity for everybody and avoid all those extremes of wealth and poverty which we see around us. We can bring about such a balance between skilled and unskilled labor, between labor and managerial talent, and between all kinds of labor on the one hand and all kinds of machinery, tools and equipment on the other as to distribute prosperity among all classes. This would effectually eliminate poverty by the removal of its principal source.

A very good way of determining whether a given occupation is overcrowded or not is to determine first what a decent income would be,—not what the average income has been in the past, but what you think under the circumstances it is necessary that a man should have in order to bring up his family in decency, efficiency and comfort and to give them reasonable opportunities in the way of education. If you think that \$5 a day is the minimum on which any one can do this or \$10 a day as the case may be, then we want to see how hard or how easy it is for men in different occupations to get this income. Having this standard income in mind, you could test the matter by a sort of laboratory method. You could disguise yourself as a pick and shovel man and go out and seek a job at a standard wage—say \$5 a day—keeping an accurate record of your experiences. Then disguise yourself as an employer seeking pick and shovel men and offering them \$5 a day, keeping as before an accurate record of your experiences. Then you could compare your two records and find out whether it was easier as a pick and

shovel man to find an employer who would give you \$5 than it was as an employer to find a pick and shovel man who would work for \$5 a day. This would give you a pretty definite idea as to whether there was or was not more overcrowding among pick and shovel men than among employers.

III. What are the methods by which this balancing-up program may be facilitated? First and foremost, of course, is our system of popular education. It is not worth preserving over night except in so far as helps to balance up our population, or to train men to avoid the overcrowded and poorly paid occupations and to enter the less crowded and better paid occupations.

Back of our system of popular education, however, there should be democratic ideas and an entire absence of traditional ideas as to what kind of education it is fit and proper for a young man to seek. Where aristocratic traditions prevail, there is sometimes a great deal of opposition thrown in the way of the son of a laboring man who tries to improve his condition by fitting himself to do something better than his father did. Fortunately, in this country we have little or none of that repressive spirit. A country with democratic ideals, where every man, whatever his family history, is encouraged to go as far with his education as his native ability will justify and where educational opportunities are open to him, is a country to which the population ought normally to be fairly well balanced.

But why, it is asked, do we still have an unbalanced population in spite of our democratic ideals and our system of popular education? One reason is that before the war we had been importing for several years more than a million unskilled laborers every year. While our democratic ideals and our system of popular education were thinning out the ranks of unskilled labor and training men for the higher positions, we were doing our utmost to undo this benefit by importing poverty by the millions.

Immigration from heaven has much the same effect as immigration from Eu-

rope on the balancing up of our population. If the immigrants from heaven were mainly of the employing type, or if the educated and the talented had larger families than the ignorant and unskilled, this would help to balance up our population; but since the opposite is true, since the ignorant and unskilled seem to have larger families than the educated and the talented, this differential birth rate tends to produce an unbalanced population. I do not see just how legislation can correct this differential birth rate. Something, of course, can be done with the very lowest grades of our population, that is, the feeble-minded and the palpably defective. They can be kept in comfortable institutions, segregated, and therefore prevented from multiplying. Beyond this, legislation can probably not go. The difficulty must be reached, if it is reached at all, by education and moral improvement. If the ambition of the family builder can be developed until it becomes one of the dominant ambitions of every man, then the well-to-do will not sacrifice this ambition to others; then the poor and the ignorant will not spawn, but will try to build families. This will result in larger families among the educated and the talented and smaller families than we now have among the ignorant and the unskilled.

A vigorous thrift campaign is also a necessary part of the balancing-up program. If we can persuade every individual whose income will permit it, to save and invest all that he can spare after providing for the health, strength and efficiency of himself and and his family; that is, if we can persuade him to reduce the amount of luxuries and the amount of useless consumption and spend the money, which would otherwise be spent on luxuries, on tools, machinery, equipment, live stock and other productive agents, we shall so increase the material equipment of the country as to add materially to the demand for all kinds of labor. And if, at the same time, we are reducing the numbers of ignorant and unskilled laborers, the condition of an increase in the demand for labor and the reduction of the supply will so improve the conditions of all laborers as to equalize prosperity among all classes. This is the object and aim of all balancing-up programs. Under a rational and vigorous balancing-up program, we can have as much equality as anybody wants and still have all the liberty that anybody now has. Here is a program so attractive as to make even socialism or any other partial program which proposes to sacrifice liberty for prosperity, or prosperity for liberty, look like a cheap and tawdry substitute.

The Purpose of Alumni Organization

By Cleveland R. Cross, '03

We do not propose a new alumni organization. Oberlin Alumni are not now organized. True we have a place upon the commencement program. Our duties, whatever they are, are administered by alumni officers elected in agreement with some established tradition. Like the fundamental law of England our constitution is traditional and unwritten. The adoption of the report of the New York Alumni last commencement was simply a proposal by the alumni of organized processes of service to the college.

It may be asked whether our possible

functions are such as to require organized processes of action. If it is conceded that we are to function in any relation whatever to the college, possibly the best argument in behalf of organized action may be found in the results of the present disorganization. The last number of this magazine contains a communication from an alumnus entirely uninformed as to the real purposes of a movement authorized at a meeting of the type of organization upon which he prefers to rely—an organization "already available through which the alumni are enabled to speak their

minds." This organization does not function if it fails to keep its members informed with regard to alumni action. It may be replied that the mere proposal of a new organization has caused the disintegration of the old. But in that case the inevitable conclusion must be that the old association lacked the vitality necessary to survive a mere proposal. The inadequacy of this "already available" organization must be quite apparent.

Assuming that the alumni generally understand that there is not at present any real alumni organization, and that some organization must be effected if worth while results are to be secured, we are undertaking to present some of the objects which a real alumni organization may reasonably hope to accomplish by organized processes of action. Some of these suggestions have been made by alumni, a very few by the trustees and faculty, all of whom seem to earnestly desire the organization as proposed, and others have been taken from interesting reports of the conferences of college alumni secretaries collected for the use of our committee by Mrs. Martin. They may be generally classified as follows:

- I. Alumni Action with relation to the College.
 - (a) To the College Administration.
 1. Material Aid.
 2. Inspirational Aid.
 - (b) To the Student Body.
 1. Material Aid.
 2. Inspirational Aid.
- II. Alumni Action with relation to the General Community.
 - (a) In the Educational Field.
 - (b) In the World of Affairs.
- III. The Reaction upon the Alumni.
 - (a) Maintenance of College Standards.
 - (b) Group Coöperation.

The relation of alumni to the college:

The organization should be always alert to the material requirements of the college, instituting and conducting campaigns for endowment, scholarship and building funds, but at all times with due regard for the capacity of the al-

umni to assimilate such efforts. The alumni council may through its members bring into contact with the college men, who might become interested in academic education and the financial requirements of its proper development. Especially should the beneficiaries of academic training assume the final responsibility for the maintenance of adequate compensation to teachers.

In its inspirational relation to the college the association may perhaps render its finest services.

The "satisfied alumnus" should at this point be assured that not only is alumni dictation to the college impossible under its charter and by-laws, but also that the proposed constitution of the association will not permit even the attempt. Nor is the right of dictation desired by any alumni, within the knowledge of the writer. Alumni expression should not be confused with alumni dictation. The whole process of college education is involved. If it does, as it should, prepare for life and service in the world, it must be admitted that in many phases of life and service the teacher does not actively participate. In the very method of his work therefore he must be guided somewhat by observation of his product, the alumnus. How else may he balance efforts and results? Surely the whole product can be better observed by the interpretation of the whole alumni body through a thoroughly organized association than by individual unorganized expression. By organized suggestions, coöperation and discussion, the alumni may thus be a real inspiration to the college. And as a reaction from this interpretation of the alumni to the college will come a better interpretation of the college to the alumni. This phase of alumni activity has long been recognized by the faculty as desirable, as evidenced by its repeated efforts to secure alumni discussion and interest. The organization now proposed should make it unnecessary for the college to strain itself in its endeavor to inspire alumni interest.

Relation of the alumni to the student body will likewise be of a twofold nature, material and inspirational. Under

the first, three definite suggestions may be made.

1. The establishment of student loan funds by alumni groups in different sections of the country, under the supervision of the alumni council and its officers, such as have already been created by the alumni of some universities.

2. The maintainance of regional alumni employment bureaus similar to those which are conducted by other alumni associations with apparent success. These bureaus would assist a graduate not only in securing employment, but will be the means of directing him to opportunities fitting the requirements of his own special qualifications and training. Through it many years of useful application of such training would be saved, not only to the student but to the community. Mistakes so common to college men during the period of readjustment could be largely prevented. The student loan fund and the employment bureau might be effectively conducted in coöperation with groups of alumni of other universities and colleges.

3. The establishment of scholarship funds by alumni groups for the assistance of students going to Oberlin from the resident communities of such groups.

The alumni may be an inspiration to the undergraduate in many ways. The younger alumnus may and does have in some respects greater influence over the undergraduate than has his own father of more remote age and experience. Short-comings in college life might very easily be eradicated by the organized exercise of such influence. Alumni honor awards as an inducement for scholarship and interest in debating, public speaking and literary effort are reported to be of considerable value at many universities, as, for example, the "Brown Cup" at Brown University, and the "King's Crown" at Columbia, both of which are awarded by the alumni. But more effective action may possibly be secured by propaganda, advertising campaigns if you wish so to call them, directed to the emphasis to the entire student body of the opportunities

resulting from marked ability in just such lines as have been referred to. The personal ambitions of the undergraduate, in fact, the whole aspect of the attitude of the outside world toward things about which the undergraduate may have a wrong idea could be entirely changed by organized presentation by influencees from the outside, though such influences must and should harmonize in their direction with the general spirit and ideals of the college administration responsible for its proper conduct. As a concrete case, assume that the necessity for training in public speaking is being underestimated by the undergraduate, not only at Oberlin but in American universities in general. Organized action by Oberlin alumni, conscious of the rapidly increasing demand for just such training in vocations and professions in which formerly it did not appear to be an essential, could very easily change the attitude of the student body, more quickly and with greater effectiveness than could a similar appeal by the faculty of the college. Going further, coöperative action by the alumni of all universities and colleges might secure a similar result generally in undergraduate life in America.

The much mooted question of inter-collegiate athletics appears at this point. A marked characteristic of the college man is personal enthusiasm, much of which may be traced back to a spirit engendered in college life by college contests. If whatever value there is in such contests is not to be lost as an unfortunate result of over-emphasis or improper direction of athletic interest, an organized alumni, if any confidence at all is to be reposed by the college in its own product, may be trusted to provide the necessary checks and balances, and at the same time advise and assist in the maintainance of a high standard of untainted as well as skillful athletics.

Alumni action with relation to the general community:

It may be further suggested that the college graduate should not throw off his academic robes when he leaves the college halls. Educational interests and

academic ideals should be retained. He should continue a college man with all of his academic nature that can possibly be retained in a world of practical affairs—that would be little enough. But the college graduate shrinks from this very thing because of the danger of assumed or suspected superiority. This would be largely eliminated when the process of injecting the academic ideals, where properly applicable, into the world of affairs ceases to be individual and become organized action. The alumni also, through duly constituted committees, may observe progress or retrogression in educational standards in the common schools as well as in college. It is complained that American youth, and parents as well, do not soon enough comprehend the advantages of higher education; that mediocrity is the general rule, the educated man the exception. Has it ever been considered what results might be secured in the change of this condition by organized, united effort of the alumni of American universities and colleges in presenting to the public the advantages of advanced study and education. A great publicity campaign of the kind which characterized the war period would, we believe, stir up interest in this direction.

The reaction upon the alumni:

If the alumni of a college were to truly function along some of the lines which we have suggested, there would be a fine reaction upon the alumni themselves. They would retain, with less modification, the college ideals which should be preserved. They would become more interested in each other. Intimate acquaintance with the personal interests and endeavors of fellow alumni would follow, from which would come spontaneously such group organizations as have heretofore been in a few cases organized by forced effort. Groups formed by the mutual interest of similar vocations would secure intercommunication between alumni in the same fields of work. From this the reaction would again be upon the college in the interest of the group in curricula relating to the special interest of the group. Just such a result occurred at

the Massachusetts Institute of Technology when a course in engineering administration was suggested to the faculty and by it adopted. In that case the alumni followed up the suggestion by providing necessary endowment funds.

An alumni association engaged in the processes of performing just such services as have here been suggested would greatly stimulate the interest of the individual alumnus in the college. In addition to a larger attendance during commencement week, a mid-winter visitation day would bring back to the college a large number of graduates interested in seeing the college in actual operation. Such visitation days have been placed upon the calendar at Yale and other schools, and are reported by the alumni secretaries of such institutions with an enthusiasm that indicates their success.

The work of our committee has revealed the surprising fact that nearly all of the important colleges and universities of the country have well organized alumni associations, operating under constitutions which have been through processes of amendment and change to meet the large development of opportunities for service which have been presented to such associations. That Oberlin is not on the list should be the cause of regret and shame to every alumnus. The adoption of the proposal of the New York alumni at this time will still leave us many years behind the development of alumni action as an element of service in educational progress, but at least we would be started on our way. Any fears that we will hinder the administration of the college by its officers and faculty should be brushed aside. When the college reposes confidence in its own product, as it does, and indicates its desire for just such service as has here been proposed, and regrets that the organization has not been available for services of a special nature greatly desired during the past year, there should be no timidity on our part in the assumption of our responsibility. Mistakes we will make, but the balance will be on the side of service to the college.

Oberlin in Shansi

"Shansi"—a word which to the average uninformed America means little, to the Chinese, familiar with the geography of his own land, one of China's oldest and richest provinces, to the students and alumni of Oberlin College has already become a word to conjure with, rich in idealism and clothed with the romance of sacrifice. To them "Shansi" is much more than a *place*—it is the symbol of a high ideal, a vision of a splendid purpose to reincarnate in China, the spirit of Oberlin College, to build a New Oberlin in a New China and to endeavor, through education, to share with the Chinese, for whom Oberlin men and women died in 1900 at the time of the Boxer



John L. Davis

cataclysm—all or anything of good that our Western civilization may have.

The alumni are quite familiar with the fact that over forty years ago the first pioneers from Oberlin began educational work in Shansi Province. After much preliminary labor a small boys' school was started and the work developed steadily, only to be externally demolished by the Boxers in 1900. The spirit of the enterprise, however, sur-

vived, and in 1907 Mr. H. H. Kung (A.B. Oberlin 1906, A.M. Yale 1907), went back to rebuild the enterprise from the foundation. Mr. Kung was a graduate of the original school, a Chinese of finest family and staunchest ideals. It was peculiarly fitting that so distinguished a Chinese, with the best American training, should be principal of the new "Memorial Academy." Under his leadership, supported by a staff of native and American teachers, the work has been growing continuously until now there is at Taiku a splendid nine acre campus, the "Flower Garden," with its thirty-one Chinese buildings and a new modern recitation building in process of erection. In addition there is a noteworthy group of grammar and primary schools contributory to the Memorial Academy and a similar Academy at Fenchow, sixty miles away. Two years of college work are now being offered at Taiku and there is every prospect that a full fledged college will be built in the near future upon these foundations.

The financial support of this system of schools, if it may be so called, is found in Oberlin's student body and alumni. Like Yale, Princeton, and other educational institutions, Oberlin seeks to project itself in this worthy way into the life of the Orient, realizing that there are great reciprocal gains from such practical idealism. "Shansi Day," the day after the annual Day of Prayer for Colleges, is a "high" day at Oberlin. This year the date is March 5. On that day reports are received from the Shansi schools, and any necessary funds, not provided otherwise, are raised for the enterprise. For the present year, \$5000 is included in the "College Chest," and the balance of the budget is to be provided by alumni and friends. From the fund for educational purposes in Asia and the Near East, provided by the late Mr. C. M. Hall's will, his trustees have made a beginning on an endowment fund for this work, so that in all probability the enterprise may count upon \$2500 income per year towards its sup-

port. The balance of the \$10,000 budget must be secured elsewhere. This means that the alumni and other friends of the enterprise are expected to contribute the additional \$2500 annually.

China is committed to a great new development along democratic lines. Its wisest leaders know that the success or failure of the whole national movement depends upon an enlightened citizenship, and that there is no royal road to enlightenment. It must come through education.

What Oberlin is seeking to do is not to establish an American College in China, but to build up a Chinese College, under ultimate Chinese leadership, contributed to and supported by Chinese as well as Americans, and there is good reason to believe that under the leadership of Principal Kung these ideals will be achieved.

The Oberlin in China is a thoroughly modern institution, with modern curriculum, modern methods, and modern ideals. Our American athletics also have found their place and are hugely enjoyed by the student body. It was a matter of considerable pride, a short time ago, that the teams from the Memorial Academy won the highest honors at the Provincial Track Meet.

Incidentally, there is now in operation a plan by which a series of students from Oberlin go out to China for short terms of service, making such contribution as they may in teaching, and in bringing the spirit of a modern college to the enterprise,—later returning to the home college with the fresh impressions and enthusiasms necessary to secure the support of the schools in this country. John L. Davis, '18, son of one of Oberlin Shansi martyrs, is Oberlin's representative this year. To support this plan it will be necessary to provide \$1500 annually in addition to the budget mentioned above.

The "Oberlin in China" stands steadily and will stand through the years as tangible evidence of the persistent goodwill of the students of America for the students of China, of the intense and unselfish interest of the American Republic for the new Republic of the East.

W. F. B.

FACULTY NOTES

Professor Cairns spent eight days of the vacation in New York attending the meeting of the American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America. He is secretary-treasurer of the latter organization.

Professor Lord attended a meeting of the Philological Society in Pittsburgh December 29-31.

President King, Dean Cole and Mr. Bohn attended the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges in Chicago December 8, 9 and 10. President King gave an address on religious reconstruction.

Professor Lutz was recently elected to the executive committee of the American Economic Association.

Professor Root recently attended a meeting of the Union Library Association in New York.

'98 REUNION

The class of '98 had a mid-winter reunion, at Oberlin January 17 and 18 in honor of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemingway of Shansi, China, and Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy of Natal, South Africa. A class supper prepared by the members of the class living in town was served cafeteria style at Tank Home Saturday evening. At this gathering there were 49 present, 21 of the number representing the younger generation. After supper the class adjourned to watch the basketball game, where they added the inspiration of their class yell to the cheering for the team. After the game the crowd went back to Tank Home, where Mr. Le Roy gave some interesting accounts of experiences in Africa.

On Sunday the class had dinner together at the Faculty club, with thirty members present.

Those present from out of town, in addition to the Hemingways and the Le Roys were Lucien Warner of New York, president of the class, Elsie Denham of Sandusky, C. Z. Aughenbaugh of Ravenna, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilford of Elyria, Mark Thomsen, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. James Grisswold, H. C. Gould, Mrs. Anna Salzer Christian and son Charles, Lora Cross and Edith Penfield of Cleveland.

Professor Cole Remains as Dean

Office to be Relieved of much Routine [Detail

Those alumni who have known thoroughly the exceptional quality of the service which Prof. Charles N. Cole has rendered to Oberlin College, as Dean of the College of the Arts and Sciences since 1911, will be glad to know that, at the earnest desire both of the faculty and of the president, Dean Cole has consented to withdraw his resignation and continue his work as dean.

To insure a perfectly accurate understanding of the case it may be well to recall the historical facts.

On April 23, 1919, Dean Cole presented to Acting President Bosworth his resignation as Dean of the College, for "two principal reasons": "It has long been my belief that an administrative officer in a college does well occasionally, whenever opportunity presents itself, to give the institution a chance, without friction or trouble, to exchange his services in the position for those of someone else." "A much stronger reason, however, and the only one that I think would fully warrant me in resigning in President King's absence with the serious purpose of quitting the office as soon as it proves feasible to do so, is the fact that the demands of the work as it is now organized have clearly grown beyond my strength."

Dean Cole also wrote the president of his resignation, but kindly offered to retain the position of dean until his successor could be appointed. The College Council received the resignation, and, with Dean Cole's consent, laid it on the table until the president's return. The president has been all along clear in his judgment that it was most desirable that the dean should continue in office, but upon his return, at Mr. Cole's own request, the president took the matter up definitely with the College Council November 4, 1919, to make perfectly certain of the desire of the members of that body. A secret ballot was taken and placed in the hands of the president, and the members of the Council were also urged to supplement their ballots, either at the time or later, with any fur-

ther statements of judgment which they might wish to have the president know. The result of this whole procedure made it plain, that it was the very decided judgment of the Council that Professor Cole should remain as dean. This result was communicated by the president to the College Council on December 16, and, in accordance with this outcome, the resignation of Dean Cole was taken from the table and he was asked to withdraw it. This he later consented to do. The action of the Council in the case was taken under no urgency whatever from the president, but, as has been implied, was in entire agreement with his own judgment and desire.

In taking this action concerning Dean Cole's resignation, it was understood that the office would be relieved as soon as possible of much routine detail, and Dean Cole set more free for the larger aspects of this very important office.

HENRY CHURCHILL KING.

[Editor's Note.—It seems not unfitting to append to this expression of President King and the faculty, extracts from an article, *The Students Approve*, which appeared in a recent *Review* and which voices the judgment concerning the dean of that sterner fearsome court called "Undergraduate Opinion.."]

"The lightening of Dean Cole's work and the rejection of his resignation on the part of the faculty council meet with the whole-hearted approval of the student body, and we sincerely believe that the retaining of Mr. Cole in his present capacity as dean of the college cannot fail to be for the best as far as Oberlin's future is concerned, just as his serving in this position has been of real benefit to the institution in the past.

"Upon Mr. Cole's shoulders fell the burden of the new work in connection with the S. A. T. C., its organization and its disbanding. To him also was given the difficult problem of deciding how many hours' credit each service man should receive for his work in the army or navy. The fact that there has been

so little student grumbling on this score is a remarkable testimony in Mr. Cole's favor.

"Mr. Cole was also steadfastly opposed to the use of tobacco in Oberlin. He opposed the original recommendations of the committee because he feared that they would mean that Oberlin would ultimately become a smoker's paradise. During all of the discussion on this subject, however, the students knew where Dean Cole stood, and when he gave them

a promise they knew he would keep it. He always spoke plainly with the students who discussed this subject with him. He never 'pussy-footed.' And it is indeed a remarkable tribute to Dean Cole that the men of the college are apparently so nearly unanimous in their liking and respect for him in spite of the fact that his views have so often been radically different from theirs upon subjects which were of vital interest to them.

Bringing the Church to the Immigrant

Story of Joel B. and Hazel Petty Hayden, '09

One of the outstanding Oberlin men of the younger generation is Joel B. Hayden, '09, pastor of the Woodland avenue Presbyterian church of Cleveland. One of the factors of his outstandingness is Hazel Petty Hayden, '09, the pastor's wife.

But the Haydens are more than pastor and wife of a down-town church. They are community forces. In the last two years Cleveland has heard often of Joel Hayden as one of the forces in action to weld the city's great foreign population into a community of Americans, with American understanding and American ideals.

In the November issue of the Red Cross Magazine Francis R. Bellamy tells of the Cleveland summons sent to Mr. Hayden, then assistant pastor of a church at Baltimore. Before going to the Maryland city the Haydens had spent a year already studying the sources of American immigration, rubbing elbows with southeastern Europe. They came back keenly attune to conditions that lie back of millions of newcomers to American shores.

Then one night, says Mr. Bellamy, "came a letter from the Presbyterian Board in Cleveland. It contained a summons to a church in that city—a church of his own! Hayden and his wife hardly familiarized themselves with the kind of the church or the size of the church or the sacrifices they might have to make, or—with anything, in fact,

The church was a mission church, the letter stated, in an immigrant section! And it was to be Hayden's! After all the years since Oberlin! He accepted before morning. He was going to have his chance.

"Now if you are like most of the people I know your conception of Cleveland is about twenty years outworn. I mean humanly speaking, not from the industrial standpoint. Cleveland is a city of many and diversified industries, overshadowed by none unless it be steel. It has great automobile plants, great clothing plants, great steel mills—the roster is endless. The city is like a huge spider, sprawling on the shore of Lake Erie. It is a city of homes, thirty-five per cent owned by their occupants. It is a rich city, a liberal city. It gave ten million dollars to its Victory Chest recently. It has gone over the top easily and splendidly in all such drives as Red Cross, Liberty Loan and so forth. It is a city of great possibilities.

"But it is not the Cleveland that Tom Johnson knew. The great new foreign population of Cleveland has come since his day. The city he knew contained perhaps five hundred thousand people. To-day it has over a million. The increase is mostly foreign. Reliable figures say that over eighty per cent of Cleveland is either foreign born or of foreign parentage.

"What is more, much of well-to-do American Cleveland has left town. It

has established itself out on Euclid Heights and Shaker Heights, one of the largest exclusive residential sections in the country. It no longer has any human connection with its old haunts. The Cleveland you would visit knows nothing of its new inhabitants, except as a topic of conversation at Chamber of Commerce luncheons or when the superintendent of one of the factories enters the manager's office to tell him a bunch of the men are outside. So the foreigner lives by himself, and for himself.

"For all intents and purposes, this was the Cleveland that Joel Hayden entered two years ago, to take up his first church."

The church to which the Haydens had been called was one of diminished and diminishing membership. It had shown no sympathy with its environment. The foreign section that had grown up about the church reciprocated in kind.

Mr. Hayden preached his first sermon to few listeners in a great auditorium. His first task was to convert the governing body of the church that they, it and he had a mission to perform in the face of these new conditions, which had all but completely swamped the church.

"The sessions meetings," says Mr. Bellamy, "turned into a debating club. Hayden turned loose on them his European experiences, all the knowledge he had gathered in Baltimore and up and down the United States—all the results of his special study of his subject. They countered with the religion of a lifetime. He went exhaustively into the conditions that surrounded the church in Cleveland, of which Woodland was a part. He showed them how the interests of the great industrial community outside were in the first place economic; they wanted to get on in the world. He pointed out that only an interpretation of religion which took a vital stand in their economic lives with their bread and butter, with all their hopes and advances, could ever grip their souls with any sincerity. And that it was Woodland's duty to supply it. He cited them the figures of over six thousand children in their neighborhood growing up without the slightest idea of American Christian

ideals and ethics. He tied the whole thing up with citizenship, with patriotism, with humanity and democracy—and untangled it again right back to individual character.

"And he talked it in season and out. He talked it from the pulpit and in the committee meetings and he talked it at home and in other people's homes. And at the end of a few months he had convinced the Sessions—and had found the other half of his problem in life. His job in the ministry wasn't going to be simply interpreting America to the foreigner. It was going to be the reverse as well—interpreting the foreigner to America."

That was the beginning. The end is not yet. Mr. Hayden has made the Woodland church a forum for the discussion of economic questions, particularly as they relate to problems vitally interesting to the immigrant in American cities.

Industrial Cleveland began to take notice. Hayden had met Max Silinsky, agent of a garment makers' union. Silinsky, says Mr. Bellamy, "asked him to address his union. And Hayden went. He talked to three hundred men, comprising nineteen different nationalities, representing a thousand foreigners earning their bread and butter in Cleveland, all bound together by the industrial struggle into one vital, living unit, following a little Russian Jew, in whom they believed implicitly. United in their fight for their homes, for their children, for living wages, they had broken all barriers of race and religion and under Silinsky's leadership were struggling for education.

"Back of the broken English, Hayden sensed the living industrial struggle in human form. And he realized his responsibility. The whole background of the Europe he had known was scared into these men, into their lives, into their ideal and conceptions. Here was his problem in the large. It was going to be the Woodland Avenue Church against the profiteer, against the reactionary, against the self-seeker and the grafter. In a fight to show these men the real, democratic America—and tear

away from them forever the class ideal which industrial life was intensifying."

The Woodland church, under the guidance of the Haydens, has made itself a center of effort in understanding and Americanizing foreign Cleveland. Poles, Jews, Bohemians—men and women of every race and faith—look to Hayden as one of the few Americans in the community who know what they are struggling for; who know what lies behind.

It is a big, vital story of an Oberlin achievement.

THE HOLIDAY ART TRIP

There were two outstanding features in the Art course conducted by Professor Martin during the holidays. The first was, naturally, the amount of real work accomplished, and the second, the ease with which the whole undertaking proceeded, due to the excellent organization.

For eight weeks the class had read assignments and attended lectures in anticipation of the trip, so that, on December 26, it was an eager group of seven young women that met Mr. Martin in Boston. Mr. Martin lectured informally in the various galleries of the Museum of Fine Arts, emphasizing particularly Greek and Egyptian Art. Prof. H. H. Powers, the art historian, and well known to Oberlin alumni, addressed the class on the subject of Masters of Landscape Painting.

Mrs. John L. Gardner admitted the class for a morning to her Venetian palace, where she has housed one of the three finest private collections of art objects in the country. The elegance and versatility of this collection is an artistic achievement.

The group spent a profitable afternoon at Cambridge. Under the guidance of Mr. Earl H. Aldrich, a former instructor at Oberlin, they visited the interesting places of the Yard, emphasizing, especially, the Fogg Museum and the Widener Library. The class also studied the mural paintings of Abbey, Sargent and Chevreton as they are represented in the Boston Public Library.

Boston, as a town of historic interest, they observed "in outline"; the Old South Church; "Paul Revere's church," which seems, somehow, symbolic of all

Boston—a thing rich in history and dignity, crowded about and ignored by a new foreign generation: Faneuil Hall, and the State House, new and old.

On the 30th of December the party left for New York by boat. The entrance into New York, in the grey of the early morning, with now and then a suggestion of yellows and saffrons, was a not unsuitable preparation for the Whistlers they were to enjoy in the galleries of the museum.

The New York Museum of Fine Arts was peculiarly rich in its Egyptian and Greek collections. Beside the lectures on Ancient Art in these galleries, Mr. Martin lectured on the sculpture of Rodin and on the paintings of the museum, particularly those of the Altman collection.

A brief study was made of Spanish Art as it was exhibited in the Hispanic Museum, and the work done in modern art was supplemented by the admirable collection of modern painting in the Brooklyn Museum.

The class was again fortunate in being admitted to the private library of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, with its rare collection of old manuscripts, early editions and famous works of art. Some time was spent with the more remarkable churches of the city—St. John the Divine, St. Thomas, Trinity and St. Paul's. In the financial district they visited Wall Street, St. Francis' Tavern, the Woolworth Building and the Municipal Building.

And beside this work, so carefully executed, there was many a little individual adventure, which will forever add a piquancy to the memory of the undertaking. A hurried visit to the Greenwich Village; a Sunday evening organ recital by Tertius Noble; grand operas; Broadway, alive with lights; quaint restaurants; Chinatown.

Besides the preparation the trip was accomplished in ten days. It represented a scholarly piece of work, and it has so impressed the students who participated in it that they are unanimous in their desire that this holiday course in art become a "tradition" that future classes may profit by it.

RUTH WILLIS PRAY.

With Our Magazine Readers

DISCONTINUED

[Editor's Note.—The editors take pleasure in publishing the following letter because of a feeling that their readers who disagree with its sentiment as well as those who agree will feel a thrill of pride in a fellow alumnus who sixty-five years after graduation has neither lost her interest in college affairs nor her ability to express in words her honest convictions]:

Editors Alumni Magazine:

I wish to discontinue your magazine. I am of the class of 1855 and they say no one before the class of 1900 will be considered in their objections. I do not think tobacco or dancing develop spirituality, and now the W. C. T. U. is trying to prevent tobacco using. If for four years a student does without he loses his desire for it and may not resume it at all. Cigarettes and finecut, my husband said, are soaked with opium, and that is why they require constant use and may smoke eighteen or twenty each day. Women are now smoking and their fine nature is being spoiled. The character that Oberlin is supposed to build has made it a great success. Now we must leave off the O and say Berlin, for it will have the habits of Germany. If we study Jesus we will see He gives himself as a friend and He will make of us what He wants us to be.

MARTHA PARMELEE ROSE, '55.
Cleveland.

OUR DEAREST HERITAGE

Editors Alumni Magazine:

Please permit me to offer my congratulations through the Oberlin Alumni Magazine upon the happy outcome of the discussion over rules at the college.

Some of us who have children about ready to enter college have watched with considerable anxiety lest it should appear that Oberlin had become hopelessly bound by tradition and was no longer capable of adjustment to changing conditions. This fear has been relieved by the statement sent the alumni and President King's comments thereon.

I ask two things of a college: First, a high idealism, simple and adaptable enough to find vigorous expression in the lives of the teachers and the institutions of the student body. Then, enough real freedom to permit honest and wholesome reaction on the part of the student. Oberlin, under her new rules, ought to meet these conditions.

I am glad that the whole matter is to come up for further discussion and adjustment after a period of experiment. This will permit of further adjustment as conditions change and will keep the college sensitive to its environment.

Oberlin's dearest heritage is a tradition for practical application of high ideals to the common life. In this stage of the world's development she cannot afford to close any door that promises to fit her students for leadership in just this practical idealism.

Let the alumni keep in closest touch with the college and help those who administer her destinies to prevent any isolation from the world's life.

Ames, Iowa. H. K. HAWLEY.

ATHLETIC POLICY

Editors Alumni Magazine:

The editors of the "What Do You Think" pamphlet have said some things which are very true. I should like, however, to see expressed in your columns a few ideas regarding Oberlin's athletic policy which are not in entire agreement with the thought of the pamphlet.

Probably no normal person is opposed to winning athletic teams. Certainly we may be sure that there is no one connected with the administration of athletic affairs in Oberlin who is not anxious that our teams shall win. Those football scores that appeared in the Sunday morning papers this fall made a lot of us feel good all over. However, I firmly believe that there are values in athletics greater than those resultive from winning teams.

In many institutions it has been the policy, and still is in some, to put varsity athletics above all else. For instance, men who promised to be valua-

ble athletes have, on that account, found their living provided for them. Men who have played football have been able to do very little else. A man who puts on his football suit at 2 p. m. and is engaged with football from then until 9:30 p. m. is taking little from college besides athletics. Moreover, when such conditions prevail, the number of men who may have the values accruing from at least an open trial for varsity positions, is comparatively limited. It is unnecessary to dwell on the arguments against such situations.

During the last few years there has been more and more noticeable a trend away from that sort of thing. In that movement Oberlin has taken a leading part. Many colleges and universities, including several of those most prominent, have fallen in line to a greater or less degree. Many schools are now recognizing in their athletic policy that athletics is a very important part; but yet only a part of the college training of not only a few, but of every man. Oberlin is trying to offer that training to every student, and at the same time is insisting that the men who represent her on varsity teams shall be men who are making all-around development.

I do not believe that such a policy necessarily means losing teams. It is always easy to offer alibis; yet there have been very plain and very sufficient reasons for Oberlin's intercollegiate record of the past few years, which are entirely apart from her general athletic policy. The record of this fall's football teams says emphatically that her policy can produce winning teams. We are thrilled with pride when we think of that record, and we have added pride because we know that the men who made the scores have played and won under Oberlin conditions and requirements. It may, however, be true that adherence to Oberlin's athletic policy will at times mean the apparent failure to develop varsity teams as strong as, under a different practice, might be forthcoming. Even so, I believe that we shall in the future be very glad that Oberlin took the lead at this point, as she has taken it at so many other points. Reverses

which may come to our teams on account of the athletic policy will at the worst be only temporary. Other schools are continuing to fall in line, adopting policies similar to that of Oberlin, and so competing with Oberlin on her own basis. As this movement continues, that which seems to be our temporary disadvantage will be lessened. I believe that even in the meantime, Oberlin's teams will continue to win.

NATHAN L. MACK, '15.

Des Moines, Iowa.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE

The old triangular debating league, which ceased to exist during the term of the S. A. T. C., and Professor Caskey's year of absence, with no work offered in the department of oratory, has come to life with the reorganization of that work under the direction of Davis Edwards, assistant professor of oratory, and a member of the department of English.

The league, composed of Ohio Wesleyan, Western Reserve and Oberlin, will hold its annual debate February 20. The question is, Resolved, that labor, through representatives of its own choice, should have a share in the management of industry. The Wesleyan affirmative team will debate the Oberlin negative at Oberlin, Oberlin's affirmative will meet Western Reserve's negative at Cleveland, and Western Reserve's affirmative will meet Wesleyan's negative at Delaware. The following men will represent Oberlin: Affirmative team, R. D. W. Adams, Kent Kane, A. J. Hyde, with Ivan R. Welty, alternate. Negative team, A. H. Washburn, G. H. Benton, Hugh Wilson, with Floyd S. Meck, alternate.

Your key number should be 17-1, which means that your subscription is paid to October 1st, 1920. If it is 16-1 you should pay \$1.25 for the current year; if it is 15-1 you owe for last year and this. Make checks payable to the Oberlin Alumni Magazine Co., Oberlin, Ohio.

ART GIFT TO COLLEGE

The college has recently received a notable addition to its art collections in the form of twenty paintings presented to the Museum by Mr. A. Augustus Healy, president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and an honorary graduate of Oberlin. The paintings include examples of the Flemish, Dutch, French, Italian and American schools, mainly of the nineteenth century. Among them, those which particularly attract attention are, perhaps, the Daubigny, "A Showery Day in Spring," a work of his later period, with broad and vigorous treatment, and the Israels, "Going Home," a peasant subject with the twilight light and landscape characteristic of this painter. Particular mention should also be made of the lovely landscapes by Maris, Weissenbruch, and Michel, and the delightful sketch of an old white horse by Mauve, a picture formerly in the collection of Joseph Jefferson, who gave it the title of "The Pensioner." The modern Italian school is well represented in the works by Belloni and Emma Chiardi, the first especially fine in his drawing of wave forms in "The Lazy Sea," and the second very decorative in style, especially in her painting of "The Villa Garden." There is not space to mention the other paintings in detail, though each of them has much charm, and a glance at the names of their artists and the subjects will afford some idea of the variety and representative character which they lend to the collection. During the month from January 12 to February 16 these pictures are on exhibition in a gallery by themselves. After the latter date they will be added to the permanent collection in the south gallery of the museum. A catalogue of the paintings and their artists follows:

Exhibition of paintings presented to Oberlin College by Mr. A. Augustus Healy, president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences:

Soolmaker 1635-1665
Flemish School

1. Ruins of a Castle
Maris, J. 1837-1899
Dutch School
2. The Sand Wagon
Mauve, A. 1838-1888
Dutch School
3. The Pensioner
Weissenbruch, J. H. 1824-1903
Dutch School
4. Landscape
Israels, J. 1824-1911
Dutch School
5. Going Home
Kever, J. H. S. 19th Century
Dutch School
6. Dutch Children
Bastert, N. 19th Century
Dutch School
7. Apple Trees in Blossom
Daubigny, C. F. 1817-1878
French School
8. A Showery Day in Spring
Charnay, A. 19th Century
French School
9. The Chateau, Autumn
Michel, G. 1763-1843
French School
10. Landscape
Fantin-Latour, H. 1836-1904
French School
11. The Traveler
Kost, F. W. 1861-
American School
12. A Night in Florida
Gifford, R. S. 1840-1905
American School
13. Autumn Woods, Nonquitt
Mura, F. 1861-
American School
14. Sail Boat on Shore, an English
Shipyard
Davies, A. B. 1862-
American School
15. Child with a Toy
Lawson, E. 1873-
American School
16. Harlem River
Belloni, G. 1861-
Italian School
17. The Plaza, Milan
18. The Lazy Sea
Chiardi, Emma Contemporary
Italian School
19. On the Hillside
20. Villa Garden

ATHLETICS

The basketball team opened its conference season by defeating Mt. Union in a fast, hard-fought game at Warner Gym January 10. The final score was 21-19. The contest was an even affair from the whistle and the crowd was kept on its toes by sensational shooting and guarding by members of both teams. Toward the end of the second half, with Mt. Union three points in the lead, Coach Speelman put in a fresh pair of forwards and the entire team took a brace and forged ahead for a victory. The Oberlin line-up: Forwards, Berthoff, Landis, Wheeler, Steller; center, Millikau; guards, Frey, Hubbert (captain).

Ohio State was too much for the Oberlin five in the opening game of the schedule played at Columbus Tuesday, January 6. The Buckeyes piled up 33 points as opposed to 20 for the Crimson and Gold outfit. The State forwards featured the game, this pair compiling 26 of the team's points. Coach Speelman shifted his line-up several times throughout the contest to get a line on the smoothest working combination.

The Christmas trip taken by the basketball team was not successful in the number of games won but was invaluable for the experience gained. Town teams were met in the majority of instances. Six games were played, of which all but one were lost.

Intramural basketball is in full sway around Warner Gym. There are three leagues in operation: class league, boarding-house league, and rooming-

house league. Coach Lou Keller is in charge of the basketball games. He figures that there will be 119 games played in the three leagues.

TREATY REFERENDUM VOTE

The result of the vote by the faculty and students of Oberlin in the intercollegiate treaty referendum is as follows:

Proposition 1. I favor the ratification of the League and Treaty without amendments or reservations. Faculty 38, students 756.

Proposition 2. I am opposed to the League and Treaty in any form. Faculty 1, students 62.

Proposition 3. I am in favor of the Treaty. Faculty 1, students 146. But only with the Lodge reservations.

Proposition 4. I favor a compromise between the Lodge and Democratic reservations in order to facilitate the ratification of the Treaty. Faculty 33, students 258.

A BEQUEST

Mrs. Nannie Israel Porter of Dauville, a student in the Conservatory in 1891-92, left in her will \$3,000 to the Conservatory Loan Fund.

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NEWS OF THE ALUMNI

REUNION IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Seabury C. Mastick entertained a group of Oberlin people at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., during the holidays. The guests were: Professor and Mrs. Harroun, '94; Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Mosher, '99; Dr. and Mrs. Wayne B. Wheeler, '94; Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Chamberlin, '87; Mr. Milton Fairchild, '90; and Mrs. Agnes Fairchild Kirshner, '88.

'61—Mrs. Sarah E. Kinney Stebbins has been living in California since 1911. Her address is 3230 Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

'77—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Comings are spending the winter in California.

'84—Mrs. Bena Brown Scott has been appointed by the State Regent of the D. A. R. to take charge of the Americanization work in Ohio. She is making a tour of the state. Her official title is Ohio State Vice-Chairman and she may be addressed either at 603 Citizens Building or Hotel Del Prado, 4209 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

'85—Walter Thomas Mills is publicist for the Nonpartisan League of Washington. His business address is 603 Rookery Building, Spokane. His home is at Berkeley, Calif.

'91—A Plumb plan for all American industry, modeled after the plan of the same name for the railroads, has been prepared and is expected to be publicly announced soon. Copies of the plan, captioned "an industrial program by Glenn E. Plumb," are being circulated in Washington and some of them have been received in government circles. Briefly the plan proposes for all American industry the system of tripartite railroad control advanced some time ago with the backing of the great brotherhoods, and which it has been announced would be made an issue at the elections.

'87—Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, director of the East and West News Bureau,

New York, declared in addresses in Cleveland in December that by the Shantung agreement of the peace conference "Japan is to retain the economic rights and concessions Germany had secured in Shantung, which are similar to those enjoyed by other powers in other parts of China."

'91—Clark Firestone has returned east with his family. His address will be 609 North Boulevard, College Point, N. Y. He is engaged in government newspaper work.

'91—R. S. Wilkinson has entered upon his twenty-fourth year in connection with the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina, and the ninth year as its president. The college is well supported by funds appropriated by the federal government and the state. It has a faculty of 87, an enrollment of 1,089, and the plant is valued at \$425,000.00. It is said to be one of the most complete colleges for the education of colored youths in the country.

'92—Frank A. Wilder, Ph.D., Chicago, '02, has a summary of the production of gypsum in a recent number of "Mineral Industry." In spite of war conditions, the production has been reduced only one-fourth in the U. S. The output in Canada and other foreign countries has been very radically reduced. There has been a sixty per cent increase of gypsum as a source of calcium and of sulfur in farm fertilizing in America.

'92—Rev. Chester F. Ralston is writing a series of articles entitled "Working Their Way," for Young People, a Baptist Sunday School paper. The sixth one of the series is a biographical sketch of George Frederick Wright of the class of 1859. In the same issue Mr. Ralston also has another contribution entitled, "An Unwintry Winter," the result of some of his nature studies during the winter of 1918-19.

'93—Miles E. Marsh has been since February, 1919, principal of the Ashe-

ville Farm School, Farm School, N. C. The school is ten miles out from Asheville, and, carried on by the Woman's Board of Homes Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

'94—Henry Keep, who during the war was Lieutenant-Colonel, assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Advance Section in France, has received his commission for full Colonel of Engineers.

'94—Rev. L. J. Luethi of Toledo resumed his pastorate January 1, after working in Michigan in the interest of the Congregational Aged Ministers' Endowment fund.

'94—Dr. J. M. Waugh, who during the war did noteworthy work in plastic surgery, gave up his practice in Hood River, Oregon, on his return from abroad, and has settled in Cleveland. He has the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Medical Reserve.

'94—Rev. Milton J. Norton and Louise Norton Hill are moving from Mendon, Ill., to Toulon, Ill., where Mr. Norton has accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church.

'01—Ethel Peterson is now in Portland, Ore., with the Hall and Emory Agency, 712 Gasco Building. Her home address is 768 Park Avenue, Portland.

'02—M. P. Robinson, for the last two years in charge of athletics at Howard University, Washington, has succeeded in making that school first in athletics of the colored institutions. Before going to Howard he coached at Union College and at Fisk University. He was on the Varsity team in Oberlin.

'03—Mrs. C. A. Broaddus (Mabel Anna Jones) and her two boys, Bernard and Robert, are living for the winter and spring in Salt Lake City, Utah, 1452 Redondo Ave. Dr. Broaddus is doing post-graduate work at Chicago University for the fall and winter quarters and at Harvard for the spring quarter.

'03.—The Youngstown (O.) Vindicator, of December 14 prints a special article concerning Judge Dahl B. Cooper of that city and his work in the juvenile court.

'04—Bulgaria, first of the central powers to break under the allied pressure in the war, would never have en-

tered the war had the decision been left to vote of the people, according to Lyle D. Woodruff, a missionary for the American Missionary Association in Bulgaria for seven years, including the period of the war. Mr. Woodruff has been making addresses in Cleveland and elsewhere.

'05, p. t.—Leona Feete, who was reconstruction aide at the U. S. A. general hospital, No. 9, at Lakewood, N. J., has been transferred to the U. S. A. general hospital, No. 41, at Staten Island, N. Y.

'05, '08—The Portland Oregonian of December 28 prints the following item of interest to the Oberlin friends of Courtland Booth and Juanita Snyder Booth:— "Dr. and Mrs. Courtland L. Booth, well known socially in Portland and graduates of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, have been regular attendants of the 'Messiah' renditions given by the Portland Oratorio Society. In order to keep to Oberlin traditions Dr. and Mrs. Booth have reserved for the Oberlin Society of Portland fifty seats in the main body of the auditorium for the concert to be given Saturday night by the Oratorio Society and Alice Nielson. Preceding this concert will be a dinner by the Oberlin Society at one of the leading hotels."

'11, cons.—Ora-Bess Meredith Seeberger (Mrs. Hugh A.) with Mr. Seeberger, sailed for the Orient January 10. Mr. Seeberger will represent the Seattle Hardware Co. They will have no permanent address abroad but mail will reach them addressed to 3221 Forest Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

'06—Mary D. Uline is secretary in Strasburg, Alsace, in a Foyer for French girls.

'08—The football team of Fort Dodge (Iowa) High School of which F. H. Waters is coach, has just been awarded the Register and Tribune football trophy offered to the best football team in the state.

'09—Joel B. Hayden, pastor of Woodland Avenue Presbyterian church, Cleveland, has been invited to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of South Bend, Ind. At this

writing no decision had been made as to the acceptance of the call.

'11—Dorothy S. Blake is teaching at her home in Grand Rapids, Mich., this year, on leave of absence from Post-Graduate hospital, New York City, where she has been on duty since finishing the course at the Vassar Training Camp for Nurses in 1918.

'11—Irene Raber is in Italy organizing recreation work in Y. W. C. A. centers. Her present address is 37 Corso Tornio, Genoa, Italy.

'11—Claire M. Tousley, after doing social work with the Charity Organization of the city of New York for six years, accepted a position last fall with the same organization to do general publicity work for the society. She has charge also of recruiting volunteers and training them through a course in "modern principles of social work." In a letter to the Alumni Magazine Miss Tousley adds that she is on the publicity committee of the New York School for Social Work and would be very glad to answer any questions of students or alumni interested in the social work in the east.

'11—A. L. Mercer, for several months assistant director of sales of the War Department, has tendered his resignation to take place in January. It has been reported that the directors of the Dedham Tire Co., Charles River, Mass., will elect Mr. Mercer president of that corporation and that he will take up his new duties February 1. Upon his resignation from military service Mr. Mercer was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in the Ordnance Reserve Corps.

'12—Lucile Cobb returned from France April 2d, after eight months service with Base Hospital 55. She spent three months in the east and is now at her home, 264 Ivy avenue, Monrovia, Calif.

'12—A new series of ballads illustrated and published in a novel and artistic manner has been brought out by the Harold Flammer Co., New York, and is being marketed under the trade name, *Musique Picturesque*, originated by Bertrand Brown. Two of his songs in this series are "May Be" and "I Never Knew." Mr. Brown says: "Musique

Picturesque blends these three arts—music, verse and design—aiding them to combine on a common plane, where ensembled they may achieve expression beyond the reach of either alone or of either in combination with another."

'13. T.—Rev. Y. S. Savides has obtained leave of absence from Getchell Prairie church for a few months and will devote his time to survey work in the state for the Inter-Church World Movement. His family is living in Valley City, N. Dak.

'13, p. t.—Miss Mabel Penfield, who served as reconstruction aide overseas, is now at the U. S. A. general hospital No. 41, Staten Island, N. Y.

'13—Walter N. Hess, who received his Ph.D. at Cornell last spring, is now head of the Biology Department, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

'13—Dr. Sterns and Helen Brickett Sterns have left Washington and are living at 417 West 121st. street, New York. Dr. Sterns is special statistical expert with a large New York corporation.

'14—Leila Deborah Smith is supervisor of music in the State Normal School at Winona, Minn. Her address is 271 West King St.

'14—Marjorie Tower is secretary of the girls' work, Detroit, Y. W. C. A.

'16—Frances A. Brown is head of the physical education department of Western College for Women, Oxford.

'17, cons.—Ruth Heter is studying voice in New York with Herbert Witherpoon, and Erma Johnston, piano, with Sigismund Stojowski. Their address is 109 West 187th street.

'17—Helen Andrews is playing in "Tiger, Tiger," and has recently appeared in Cleveland.

'18—Lucy M. Rice has accepted a position in the Organic Research Department of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. Her address is R. D. 21, Care Ross Wilson, East Akron, Ohio. Miss Rice was formerly with the Eastman Kodak in Rochester, N. Y.

'19, Hon.—Rev. Dr. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard, pastor of Euclid Avenue Congregational church, announced early in January he had decided not to accept

the national secretaryship of the American Missionary Society, a position offered him in December. The American Missionary Society conducts six colleges and forty schools for colored in the south, besides a number of schools in Porto Rico and Hawaii. A few schools also are conducted for Chinese and Japanese in this country.

'19—Charlotte Kirshner has been ill with typhoid fever in Washington, D. C.

Ex-'20—Nelson Gattrell, who was made captain in the British Army, has returned to the United States, and is taking a course in Chemical Engineering in Throop College, Pasadena, Calif. His address is 620 West Fifth Street, Santa Ana, Calif.

Former Student—Orville B. Swift, minister of the First church of Middletown, N. Y., has been discharged recently from the Red Cross Service. Fifteen months of his service he spent at Otisville, N. Y., general base hospital No. 8, where the patients were mostly tubercular men from overseas. Mr. and Mrs. Swift expect to go to California to reside in the spring.

Former Student—John Prindle Scott has opened his season with ten new songs and is doing a good deal of conducting. He has a class of foreign chorus girls in International Institute and has been assisting in directing choruses in the big holiday pageants. His address is 554 West 113 street.

Former Student—Rev. Harold S. Faril is acting pastor of the West Presbyterian church, 5927 Maple avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

ENGAGEMENTS

'14, '16—Joseph W. Charlton to Maude E. Clements of Elyria.

MARRIAGES

'10—Mabel Harlow to Ivan A. Greenwood, January 3, Oberlin. They will live on Hampshire Road, Cleveland Heights, Cleveland. Mr. Greenwood is a graduate of Dartmouth.

'10—Roxanne Pearl Shafer to Edward Frederick Lickey, Jackson, Mich. At home, 242 Ivan street, Detroit, Mich.

'11—Samuel M. Kinney to Margaret Rennie, Galveston, Texas, January 3. At home, 81 High street, Germantown, Pa.

'13—Alice V. Schneider to Russell Sage Bowers, June 4, Whittier, Calif. They are living in Le Mars, Iowa.

'13-'14—Harry W. Colmery to Minerva H. Hiserodt, Gridley, Ill., December 20.

'15 p. t.—Laura P. Ziegler to Wallace M. Russell, December 27, at Lansdowne, Pa.

'18—Doris L. Merkle of Independence, O., to Harvey E. Reinke of Cleveland, Friday, August 29.

'18 Cons.—Lois Mabel Hellyer to Wade Gleason Bassett, Oberlin, December 23. They will live in Cleveland, where Mr. Bassett is in the office of the Sales Promotion Department of the Sherwin-Williams Co.

'19—Mabel Packard to Raymond McCrory, Cleveland. They are living at Hiram House, where Mr. McCrory is social director.

'19 Cons.—Mildred Long to Ralph Felix of Chicago, December 23, at Bellaire.

Ex-'22—Frances Paige Morgan to Lt. Paul Mooney, Bryn Mawr Community church, Chicago, December 28.

Former Student—Mrs. Sarah Webster Quayle to Kenneth Greene, Cleveland, January 7.

Ex-Cons.—Mary L. Palmer to William Richmond Tracy, November 28, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BIRTHS

'08—To George S. and Florence Farr Pierce, 1601 Robinwood avenue, Lakewood, a daughter, Eleanor Jane, November 12.

'10, '13—To Edward S. Jones and Frances Jeffrey Jones, a son, Lewellen Hosford, November 14, Oberlin.

'11—To R. A. and Bess Morris Keller, a son, Robert Alan, July 21, Peoria, Ill.

'14—To Guy H. Hall and Lucile Charlton Hall, a daughter, Mary Frances, October 31, Dallas Center, Iowa.

'15—To John E. Caughey and Jennie

MacDowell Caughey, a daughter, Elizabeth Jane, Clinton, Pa., December 28.

'16—To Lyman E. Cady and Muriel Poor Cady, Tehchow, Shantung, China, a daughter, Harriet Muriel, October 30.

Ex-Acad.—To Mr. and Mrs. David T. Shaw, Wilmington, Del., a daughter, Shirley Dandridge, December 9.

Your key number should be 17-1, which means that your subscription is paid to October 1st, 1920. If it is 16-1 you should pay \$1.25 for the current year; if it is 15-1 you owe for last year and this. Make checks payable to the Oberlin Alumni Magazine Co., Oberlin, Ohio.

Deaths

NATHAN CORNING KINGSBURY.

Nathan Corning Kingsbury, since 1916 a member of the trustees of Oberlin College, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in New York City Saturday morning, January 24. Mr. Kingsbury was a student in the college and academy here from 1886 to 1891, but did not graduate. He was vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph company. He leaves his widow and one daughter.

'58—Smith N. Penfield died at his home in New York, January 7. He was graduated from the Leipzig Conservatory in 1869. For many years he was musical director at the University of New York, and later was teacher and organist. Funeral services were held of the Church of the Strangers, 309 West 57th street. Members of the American Guild of Organists and of the National Association of Organists attended in a body. The interment was at Oberlin, where the Penfield family were among the earliest settlers and where Mr. Penfield was born.

'61, A. M. '65—Rev. Joseph Brown Davison died the first week in December

at Milwaukee, Wis., from a trolley accident. He was at one time secretary of the Wisconsin Rest Day Association, in which he was much interested. Interment occurred at Piper City, Wis.

'61—John Rodney Barnes died October 29 at 607 Clarence street, Lake Charles, La.

Ex-'78—Mary T. Leonard (Mrs. F. H. Dart) died at her home in Oberlin December 26. She is survived by her husband, F. H. Dart, ex-'70, a son, Sidney Dart, '10, and a daughter, Helen M. Dart, '12.

'05—W. Floyd Harris died November 21 at Arcadia, N. Y.

'06—Grace Ethel Robinson (Mrs. Henry L. Dickason) died December 27 at Bluefields, W. Va., where her husband is principal of Bluefields Institute and Mrs. Dickason was a teacher. The funeral was held at the residence of her father on North Main street, Oberlin, December 30.

Professor Harry Nightingale, who last year substituted in Political Science at Oberlin during Professor Geiser's absence, died at Evanston, Ill., January 7, after an operation.

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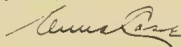
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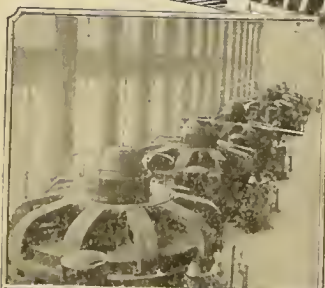
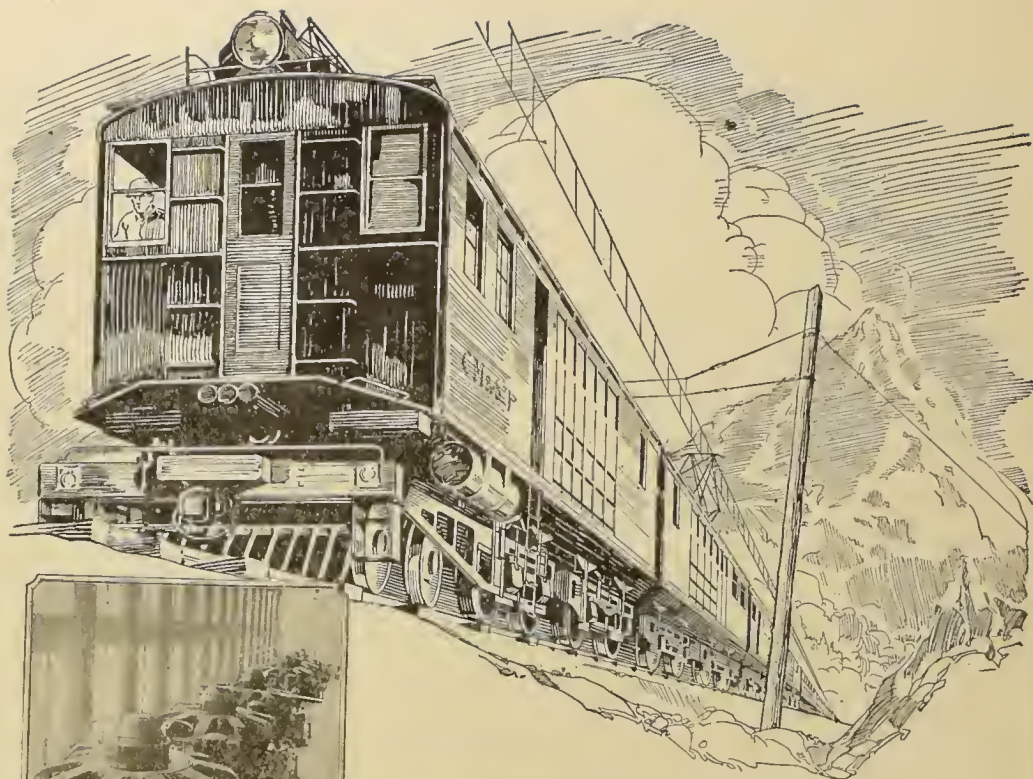
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